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**IN THE CLAIMS**

**Please cancel claim 4 without prejudice and amend claims 1, 3, 5-7, 23 and 33 as indicated in the following list of pending claims.**

**PENDING CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) An intravaginal uterine artery occlusion device, comprising:

- a. an elongated shaft which has a distal end, an inner lumen configured to be interconnected to a vacuum source and extending to the distal end;
- b. cervical receptacle which is secured to the distal end of the elongated shaft, which has an open distal end and an interior configured to receive at least part of a female patient's uterine cervix and which has at least one groove in a wall of the cervical receptacle in fluid communication with the inner lumen of the shaft; and
- c. a wall portion at the open distal end of the cervical receptacle which [[is]] has an extendable curtain having a proximal end secured to the open distal end of the cervical receptacle and a distal end that is configured to extend distally from the open distal end of the receptacle and which that has at least one distal pressure applying surface to facilitate occlusion of the patient's uterine artery.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently Amended) The device of claim 1, wherein the cervical receptacle is configured to be disposed about the patient's uterine cervix when the extendable ~~[[wall]]~~ curtain is distally extended so that the pressure applying surface thereon applies pressure to the patient's vaginal fornix.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~[[4]]~~ 1, wherein the extended curtain comprises inflatable members.

6. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~[[4]]~~ 1, wherein the extendable curtain is cylindrically shaped.

7. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~[[4]]~~ 1 including a pair of opposed extendable curtains, with each curtain having a proximal end secured to the cervical receptacle and a distal end ~~[[to]]~~ which ~~is secured~~ has a pressure applying surface.

8. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 6, wherein the extendable curtain comprise inflatable members.

9. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 1, wherein the distal pressure applying surface has a blood flow sensor to facilitate location of the patient's uterine artery

10. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 9, wherein the blood flow sensor is a Doppler ultrasound sensor.

11. (Original) The device of claim 10, wherein the Doppler sensor is configured to sense ultrasound energy having a frequency of between about 5 MHz and about 19 MHz.

12. (Original) The device of claim 10, wherein the Doppler ultrasound sensor is configured to sense ultrasound energy having a frequency of between about 6 MHz and about 10 MHz.

13. (Original) The device of claim 4, wherein the Doppler ultrasound sensor is configured to sense ultrasound energy having a frequency of about 8 MHz.

14. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 10, wherein at least one blood flow sensor has a sensing direction distally away from the pressure applying surface of the wall portion to facilitate detection of the patient's uterine artery.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the cervical receptacle has an elongated cervical sound within the interior thereof configured to be guided into a female patient's cervical canal to thereby position the receptacle about the exterior of the patient's cervix.

17. (Original) The device of claim 16, wherein the elongated cervical sound is provided with a rounded non-traumatic distal tip..

18. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the cervical receptacle has at least one groove in an inner surface.

19. (Original) The device of claim 17, wherein the at least one groove is parallel to a central axis of the receptacle.

20. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 1, wherein the interior of the receptacle is configured to receive the patient's cervix and part of the patient's vaginal fornix so that the pressure applying surface applies sufficient pressure to the vaginal fornix to occlude the patient's uterine artery.

21. (Cancelled)

22. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the pressure applying surface is part of an occlusion bar.

23. (Currently Amended) An intravaginal system for occluding a female patient's uterine artery, comprising:

- a. a cervical receptacle which has  
an open distal end with at least one distally extendable curtain secured thereto having a leading pressure applying edge,  
a closed proximal end,  
an interior chamber configured to receive at least part of a female patient's uterine cervix through the open distal end, ~~which has~~  
an opening in the closed proximal end, ~~which has at least one distally extendable curtain with at least one pressure applying surface that is part of the at least one distally extendable curtain and which has~~  
at least one groove in a wall of the cervical receptacle;
- b. at least one blood flow sensor in or on [[a]] the leading pressure applying edge of the cervical receptacle extendable curtain to facilitate location of the patient's uterine artery to be occluded; and

- c. an elongated shaft which has a proximal end and a distal end secured to the proximal end of the cervical receptacle, which has an inner lumen interconnected with a vacuum source at one end and in fluid communication with the groove through the opening in the closed proximal end of the receptacle at the other end.

24. (Original) The non-invasive blood vessel occlusion device of claim 22, comprising a plurality of sensors.

25. (Previously Presented) An intravaginal method of treating a female patient's uterine disorder which includes occluding at least one of the female patient's uterine arteries, comprising:

- a. providing a uterine artery occlusion device having a cervical receptacle with an open distal end and a closed distal end, an interior chamber which is configured to receive at least part of the patient's uterine cervix through the open distal end and which has at least one pressure applying surface which is part of at least one distally extendable curtain, and an elongated shaft having an inner lumen which has a distal end in fluid communication with the interior of the receptacle and a proximal end configured for interconnection with a vacuum source;
- b. inserting the uterine artery occlusion device within the patient's vaginal canal and advancing the device therein until the receptacle is adjacent to the patient's uterine cervix.
- c. positioning the receptacle to receive at least part of the patient's uterine cervix within the interior chamber;

- d. holding at least part of the patient's uterine cervix in the interior chamber;  
and
- e. pressing a pressure applying surface of the receptacle against the female patient's vaginal fornix to occlude a uterine artery adjacent to the vaginal fornix.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the uterine cervix is held in the interior chamber by applying a vacuum to the inner lumen of the elongated shaft in fluid communication with the interior chamber of the receptacle.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, wherein a blood flow sensor is provided on a pressure applying surface of the cervical receptacle.

28. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein said blood flow sensor comprises a Doppler ultrasound blood flow sensor.

29. (Original) The method of claim 25, further comprising detecting a change in blood flow in the uterine artery.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the uterine artery remains occluded by pressure applied by the pressure applying surface of the cervical receptacle for a limited time.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the limited time ranges from about 0.2 to about 24 hours.

32. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the limited time ranges from about 0.5 to about 16 hours.

33. (Currently Amended) An intravaginal uterine artery occlusion device, comprising:

- a. an elongated shaft which has a distal end, an inner lumen configured to be interconnected to a vacuum source and extending to the distal end;
- b. a cervical receptacle

which is secured to the distal end of the elongated shaft, which has an open distal end,

which has an interior chamber configured to receive at least part of a female patient's uterine cervix and having at least one groove in a wall thereof configured to be in fluid communication with the inner lumen in the shaft, and

which has at least one extendable wall-portion curtain secured to the open distal end of the receptacle with at least one pressure applying surface on a distal end of the extendable wall-portion curtain to facilitate occlusion of the patient's uterine artery.

34. (Previously Presented) The intravaginal uterine artery occlusion device of claim 33, wherein the pressure applying surface comprises an occlusion bar.

35. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal uterine artery occlusion device of claim 34, wherein the occlusion bar is hydraulically operated to extend distal to the leading edge of the uterine cervix receptacle.

36. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal uterine artery occlusion device of claim 35, wherein the occlusion bar has a pair of legs which extend from a surface of the occlusion bar opposite to the pressure applying surface thereof.

37. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 36, wherein the pressure application member has a pair of arms with recesses therein configured to receive the legs extending from the occlusion bar.

38. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 37, wherein at least one of the arm receiving recesses is a bore and is provided with a drive shaft slidably disposed therein configured to drive the received leg.

39. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 38, wherein the drive shaft is driven by a first cylindrical member with one closed end secured to the proximal end of the drive shaft and one open end and a second cylindrical member with one open end which interfits with the open end of the first cylindrical member and one closed end with an aperture through which the drive shaft is slidably disposed.

40. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 39, wherein the open ends of the first and second cylindrical members are threadably engaged.

41. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 40, wherein the open end of the first cylindrical member has a threaded exterior and the open end of the second cylindrical member has a threaded interior, whereby rotation of one of the cylindrical member with respect to the other cylindrical member adjusts the capacity of the fluid chamber.

42. (Withdrawn) The intravaginal occlusion device of claim 39, wherein drive shaft is slidably disposed within an elongated tubular member secured at a distal end to the pressure applying head and at a proximal end to the closed end of the second cylindrical member.